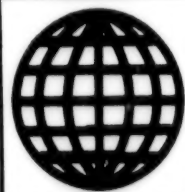


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**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
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JPRS Report

Proliferation Issues

PROLIFERATION ISSUES

JPRS-TND-92-004

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21 February 1992

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Dalai Lama: State Dumping Nuclear Waste in Tibet

BK1901110892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1029 GMT 19 Jan 92

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 19 (AFP)—The Dalai Lama said Sunday that China is dumping nuclear waste in Tibet, where he said information indicated that Beijing had set up a nuclear weapons factory, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

PTI said the Tibetan spiritual leader, who has been living in exile in India since 1959, made the comments in a meet the press program in the southern city of Bangalore.

PTI gave no further details of the accusations, but said the Dalai Lama reiterated that he had dropped his 1988 proposal that China look after Tibet's military and foreign affairs in exchange for more autonomy.

Some 100,000 Tibetans followed the Dalai Lama into exile in India, which recognises Tibet only as an autonomous area of China.

Breakthrough in Nuclear Fuel Research Reported

HK0602103092 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0713 GMT 25 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jan (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—A report by the China Nuclear Industry Corporation said China had made a major breakthrough in the key technology for refinement of fuel for fast thermal coupled reactors [kuai dui ran liao 0816 1018 3595 2439].

Fuel cores [ran liao xin kuai 3595 2439 5361 1040] are the "heart" of the fast thermal coupled nuclear reactor. The refinement of such fuel cores is the very technological key to the development of the fast thermal coupled reactor. A fast thermal coupled reactor experts group under the State Science and Technology Commission designated Plant No. 404 to undertake the development of fuel cores for the fast thermal coupled nuclear reactor four years ago. The development project has been successfully finished recently.

China is now intensively developing its neutron reactor. This new type of reactor will substantially raise the burning efficiency of nuclear fuel.

JAPAN

Plans To Purchase Russian Plutonium Denied

OW0402033692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 04 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 4 KYODO—Japan has no plans at present to purchase plutonium from Russia derived from the dismantling of its strategic nuclear weapons, a cabinet minister said Tuesday.

Kanzo Tanigawa, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, told a news conference after a cabinet meeting that the problem of accepting plutonium from Russia must be discussed internationally.

He was referring to reports in the Japanese press that Russia is considering selling plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons and putting Japan on a list of potential customers.

Noting that Tokyo has not received any request for cooperation from Moscow on the matter, Tanigawa said the problem of moving nuclear materials or managing nuclear researchers involves the issue of preventing nuclear proliferation, so that it must be discussed internationally.

A report in the ASAHI SHIMBUN newspaper Monday quoted a source with Russian President Boris Yeltsin as saying in Washington on Saturday that Japan is on the list of potential customers because nuclear fuel mixed with plutonium is being burned experimentally in the power reactors of Kansai Electric Power Co. and the Japan Atomic Power Co., and that a program to develop a plutonium-dependent fast breeder reactor is under way in Japan.

Plans Made for Training Nuclear Experts

OW0202090092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 02 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 2 KYODO—The Science and Technology Agency plans to inaugurate a new training system that would invite nuclear power plant technicians and government officials from the former Soviet republics and East European countries to help them learn nuclear safety measures, officials said Sunday.

In fiscal 1992 starting in April, the agency plans to invite some 25 experts from the former Eastern bloc countries for three months, during which they would study Japan's advanced nuclear safety measures at the government-affiliated Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, the officials said.

It will be the first time Japan gives training and technical assistance to atomic energy experts from the former Soviet Union.

The new training system could help ease growing international fears over safe management of nuclear facilities

in East European countries and the former Soviet Union following the collapse of communism in those regions, the officials said.

NORTH KOREA

Koreas Exchange Copies of Non-Nuclear Accord

OW2101164092 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang, January 21 (XINHUA)—Delegates from both sides of Korea exchanged signed copies of a non-nuclear accord at Panmunjom today, completing procedures for "The Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula."

The accord, signed by respective prime ministers, will come into effect after the sixth round of inter Korean high-level talks to be held in Pyongyang February 18 to 21.

The exchange was made in the conference room of the neutral nations supervisory commission at the border village.

The accord bans the two sides of Korea from testing, producing, possessing and deploying nuclear weapons on their territories.

Both sides agreed to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and refrain from possessing nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities.

They also agreed to allow inspection of objects chosen by the other side through procedures and methods defined by the North-South Joint Committee of Nuclear Control.

According to the accord, the two sides will form and operate the North-South Joint Committee of Nuclear Control within one month after the publication of the joint declaration.

A report from the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY quoted Choe U-chin, a delegate from the North side as saying the joint declaration came a result of the anti-nuclear peace policy consistently maintained by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He said the joint declaration was a "historical document" in that it removed the danger of nuclear war from the Korean Peninsula and contributed to peace and security in Asia and the world.

It had epochal significance in creating a favorable precondition for the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation, he added.

The non-nuclear agreement, along with a reconciliation accord signed on December 13, is seen by observers as the key to peace on the peninsula.

Signing of Nuclear Safeguards Accord Announced

Authorized by DPRK Government

*SK3001224692 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 30 Jan 92*

[Text] The nuclear safeguards accord required by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was signed at the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in Vienna, Austria, by the DPRK Government and the IAEA yesterday.

The accord was signed by Hong Kun-pyo, vice minister of the Ministry of Nuclear Energy, on authorization of the DPRK Government, and by Hans Blix, IAEA general secretary, on authorization of the IAEA.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Signing

*SK3001155892 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1517 GMT 30 Jan 92*

["Signing of NSA (Nuclear Safeguards Agreement) Is Brilliant Fruition of DPRK Government's Consistent and Tireless Efforts for Fair Implementation of NPT (Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty)—Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following statement today upon the signing of the Nuclear Safeguards Accord (NSA) by the DPRK under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT):

A prospect for the solution of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula has been opened at last by the consistent stand and active efforts of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a fair implementation of the NPT.

A DPRK delegation signed the NSA with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) under the NPT in Austria on January 30.

Now our people are warmly hailing the signing of the safeguards accord with the expected realisation of the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula which is directly linked with the vital interests of our nation and which had been desired by the entire people and the creation of circumstances and conditions for us to sign it.

The world people also rejoice over the positive trend of development on the Korean peninsula where the danger of a nuclear war has been most keenly felt on the globe.

Our signing of the safeguards accord this time is a brilliant fruition of the consistent and tireless efforts of the government of our Republic for a fair implementation of the NPT in conformity with the mission and idea of the treaty and a result of the response of the United States and the South Korean authorities to our principled demand.

It is the basic idea and mission laid down by the NPT to avert the danger of nuclear war and guarantee world peace and security.

Our Republic joined the NPT as a step to establish a nuclear non-proliferation system, get the U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea, remove the nuclear threat of the United States to us and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone for averting the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and achieving the sovereignty of the country and the nation.

Our country's joining the NPT under the specific circumstances and conditions created on the Korean peninsula was based on the peaceful anti-war, anti-nuclear policy of our Republic and, to all intents and purposes, was motivated by its patriotic stand.

After joining the NPT in December 1985, the government of our Republic has remained faithful to its treaty obligations even under the critical situation in which the U.S. nuclear threat increased and the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula grew hourly and has made active and sincere efforts to discharge the basic mission and attain the purpose of the treaty on the principle of international justice and equality.

After signing the NPT we put forward many proposals and made all sincere efforts to get the U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and denuclearize the Korean peninsula, true to our treaty obligations. We had discussions with the IAEA Board of Governors on several occasions over the question of signing the safeguards accord and, in July last year, took progressive steps such as completing the arrangement of the safeguards accord text.

The United States, however, contrary to our desire and efforts to faithfully implement the treaty, has threatened us with nuclear weapons, far from withdrawing its nuclear weapons from South Korea, while trying to avoid fulfilling its legal obligations under the NPT, and put unilateral pressure on us to accept a nuclear inspection, raising a hue and cry over the fictitious "nuclear development" by us.

The United States, a nuclear weapons state, began to introduce nuclear weapons in quantities in South Korea in the mid-1950s and deployed a large number of nuclear weapons in its forward areas even after our country signed the treaty.

The United States, the country with which the treaty is deposited, has gone against the basic mission of the treaty, openly threatening and blackmailing us with nuclear weapons by staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a test nuclear war against us, across South Korea with the mobilization of armed forces more than 200,000 strong annually from 1976.

Consequently, a strained situation in which a nuclear war might break out any moment constantly prevailed in

our country and to remove the nuclear threat stood out accordingly as a matter of vital importance related to the survival of our nation.

It is self-evident that any smooth implementation of an international convention is out of the question whilst the U.S. nuclear weapons are leveled at one's heart and international pressure little short of interference in one's internal affairs is not removed.

All the international conventions can fully display their missions only when all their signatories faithfully fulfil their obligations under them. Any unilateral pressure deviating from equality and impartiality will not provide any solution to the implementation of the conventions.

We who hold independence dearer than our lives have consistently maintained that if the nuclear inspection problem is to be solved in our country in a fair way, the U.S. nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. nuclear threat to us be removed, first of all. Unable to turn their back on this principled and just demand any longer, the South Korean authorities published a "Declaration on the Absence of Nuclear Weapons" in December last year and then agreed to the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula." And the United States welcomed the South Korean authorities' "Declaration on the Absence of Nuclear Weapons" and announced the discontinuation of "Team Spirit" this year jointly with the South Korean authorities.

And the United States accepted our call for a DPRK-U.S. bilateral negotiation as regards the nuclear inspection problem and responded to high-level talks.

Thus the basic obstacle was removed in our signing the safeguards accord and positive circumstances and conditions were created for us to sign it.

This is entirely a fruition brought by the government of our republic which put forward an independent line based on the *chuche* idea and made sustained efforts for its materialisation. And it is a shining victory of the consistent line of the government of our Republic which has thought and decided everything, always putting the interests of our nation in the first place.

When we undergo an inspection with the signing of the safeguards accord this time, the shady background of the false row and anti-DPRK campaign of some countries which have tried to mislead public opinion and disparage us, while resorting to all intrigues to create the impression that we "are developing nuclear weapons", will be fully laid bare.

Those who are still dreaming of abusing the problem of our nuclear inspection for the attainment of their aim will experience a bigger shame and failure under the eye of the world.

Our people will in the future either will not tolerate the slightest act of interfering in our internal affairs and impairing the dignity of our nation.

We mean what we say. We do not like empty words.

The government of our Republic faithful to the NPT declares once again that we will ratify the Nuclear Safeguards Accord in the shortest possible date and then accept with dignity a nuclear inspection according to procedures agreed upon with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

BULGARIA

Illegal Smuggling of Nuclear Fuel Denied

AU0302130592 Sofia BTA in English 1231 GMT
3 Feb 92

[Text] Sofia, February 3 (BTA)—In connection with the statement of Mr. Norbert Gansel, foreign political spokesman for the Social Democratic Faction in the Bundestag, about illegal export of nuclear fuel from N-plants in Eastern Europe, Bulgaria in particular, today's press carries statements of competent Bulgarian officials. "FAKS" quotes the new director of the Kozloduy nuclear power plant, Mr. Kuzma Kuzmanov, as saying that those allegations can only be described as "provocation." "The export of nuclear fuel without a license from the IAEA is illegal," Mr. Kuzmanov explains. "IAEA experts have installed special video-cameras which record every piece of nuclear fuel brought into or taken out of the plant. The tapes are checked several times a year," he adds.

"TRUD" carries a commentary by Mr. Yordan Kharizanov from the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. He is in charge of the control of nuclear fuel in Bulgaria. "We are not exporting nuclear fuel, on the contrary, we are even trying to get rid of it but there is no interest abroad," he explains. Mr. Kharizanov confirms that the IAEA is exercising strict control over nuclear fuel which makes smuggling simply impossible.

"24 CHASA" quotes a high-ranking Interior Ministry official as saying that "no cases of smuggling nuclear

material have been recorded by the Security Services." The daily explains that according to Bulgarian experts, the German politician had probably meant red mercury. Mr. Khristo Kraychev, spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior, explains that three consignments of red mercury have been seized so far: One at the border with Romania and two inside the country. The most probable supplier is the Soviet mafia and Bulgaria was used as a transit point, the daily writes.

YUGOSLAVIA

Chemical Agents Found in Former Army Warehouse

AU0402135992 Ljubljana DNEVNIK in Slovene
1 Feb 92 p 24

[Unattributed report: "Dangerous Heritage"]

[Text] Kidricevo, 1 February—A military secret of the Yugoslav Army is slowly being revealed: The Army stored chemical agents [bojni strupi] in Slovenia as well!

The rumors about these agents were confirmed in Ptuj commune—substantial amounts of the chemical agents were actually stored in the local warehouses of the former Yugoslav Army. For the time being we have only learned that these agents are safely stored and, therefore, do not pose a threat to the environment. Once their composition is known, the experts will decide how to remove this dangerous heritage of the Yugoslav strategists.

ARGENTINA

Minister Denies Reports on Dismantling Condor-2

PY0702140692 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
1130 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Feb (TELAM)—Defense Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez today said that the Argentine Condor-2 missile is being submitted to "a review of the inventory" before being transferred to the National Space Activities Commission [CNAE].

"There are no plans for destroying the Condor-2 missile now," the minister said, thus dismissing a report published today by a morning newspaper. The report said that the "dismantling" of the missile would take place on 10 February under the supervision of U.S. inspectors.

In statements to a radio station, the minister said: "We are reviewing all the facilities, machines, tools, and elements of the Condor project, which was born with a peaceful objective but which later underwent some distortions."

Gonzalez said that the idea is to transfer the missile—following an executive branch resolution—to the CNAE, which was created by Decree 995/91 and "which will take charge, as of 11 February, of all project facilities."

The CNAE will also "hire technical personnel and researchers to undertake projects with peaceful objectives in the service of mankind," the minister said.

He said: "At this time, a U.S. mission exists as a result of a request that the government submitted to the NTCR [expansion unknown], the organization that monitors the transfer of long-range missile technology, to prevent the proliferation and availability of this technology to anybody in the world."

He added: "The best guarantee that we can have for defending our sovereignty is a modern, well-equipped military organization that fully respects international law. All actions by the Argentine Government seek to uphold international law through cooperation with the United Nations."

He recalled that "this was the spirit behind the decision to send two snips to the Persian Gulf and this is the spirit behind the presence of Argentine officers and noncommissioned officers in seven or eight countries as part of the UN peacekeeping forces."

Erman Gonzalez added: "We are entering a new world stage where there are agreements by which every one makes concessions in order to obtain some advantages: For us, the advantage consists mainly of rejoining the international scientific community."

Di Tella on Export of Nuclear Material to Iran

PY0302143692 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
1400 GMT 3 Feb 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Feb (TELAM)—Foreign Minister Guido di Tella today denied reports that Argentina had canceled an export shipment of nuclear material to Iran, but he made it clear that "we are waiting for Iran to sign the safeguards and to behave in such a way that it would allow us to make the shipment."

Di Tella said: "We are waiting for Iran to sign the safeguards and to behave in such a way on the nuclear issue to allow us to make the shipment." He added that "otherwise, export will not be feasible."

In remarks made at the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport on his return from Punta del Este, Di Tella described as "totally false" some press reports indicating that an attempt was made to change the presidential delegation to the EC.

In this regard, Di Tella denied a report by the morning newspaper *AMBITO FINANCIERO* that he tried to replace Deputy Felipe Sola with Eduardo Amadeo. Di Tella said: "We have extended an invitation to the Radical Civic Union to designate a deputy who would take part in the presidential delegation."

Di Tella also described as "totally false" the interpretation made by the press of his remarks concerning Argentine Ambassador to Chile Antonio Cafiero.

Article Assesses Suspended Nuclear Sale to Iran

PY0702233692 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1741 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Special article for NA: "The INVAP, Applied Research Institute, Case" by Jose Maria Monzon]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Feb (NA)—The government of Carlos Menem seems to be determined to stop, once and for all, every transfer of nuclear technology to countries that are unwilling to accept the thorough mechanisms of control established by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. The United States, Great Britain, and France exert great influence within the IAEA.

The weakened Argentine nuclear program—which was brought to a standstill by the democratic government of Raul Alfonsin—still is yielding benefits today because either the National Commission for Atomic Energy [CNEA] or some of its subsidiary companies are signing quite a few sales contracts with Third World countries to provide them with technology and equipment.

One of these contracts was signed by the Applied Research Institute [INVAP], which is supported by the CNEA and the Rio Negro Provincial Government, which consists of nearly 200 experts and engineers who are graduates from the Balseiro Institute of San Carlos de Bariloche.

INVAP made headlines in recent days when it was learned that U.S. Ambassador Terence Todman had sent a letter to the Argentine Foreign Ministry to convey the U.S. Government's concern over the possibility of INVAP selling nuclear material to the Iranian Government. The United States considers that the sale of nuclear elements, be they tools or instruments, can contribute to closing some gaps in the complicated process of making an atomic bomb. Many Western leaders would lose sleep over the Iranians having an atomic bomb.

The controversy is focused primarily on the fact that the material INVAP was going to sell to Iran can be used for both peaceful and military purposes. This was the idea conveyed to Foreign Minister Guido di Tella by Bernard Aronson, the U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, during a meeting they held in Washington on 22 January.

Aronson was endorsing the content of the letter Todman had sent a few days earlier, and he was adding another link to the already long chain of pressures exerted by the United States to discourage Argentina from undertaking independent nuclear development.

Upon realizing that Argentine nuclear and missile development always has been an irksome subject for Washington, one can understand why Foreign Minister Di Tella is determined to denuclearize Argentine foreign policy. Di Tella is in favor of a traditional, unrestricted alignment with the United States.

Despite his inclination to submit to U.S. demands, Di Tella asked Aronson what compensation Argentina should expect in return for suspending its sale of nuclear elements to those countries regarded as unreliable by the White House. As he said time and again, Aronson told Di Tella that Argentina should not expect anything immediately and that, in the long run, a decision like this will pave the way for good understanding.

In fact, Di Tella's request for compensation was just a belated act of boastfulness because the temporary suspension of atomic elements to Iran had already been decided.

The Argentine Government also attempted to placate Rio Negro Governor Horacio Masaccesi by noting that the INVAP sale would be feasible if the Iranian Government signed a number of IAEA safeguards within 40 days. The truth is that Iran already had signed these safeguards under the government of Reza Pahlavi, and what the Argentine Government is asking for now is that the current fundamentalist Moslem government ratify these commitments.

Both the CNEA and its subsidiary companies have signed sales contracts with other countries considered unreliable by the U.S. Government. If one should expect these sales also to be blocked, as was done with the Iranian contract, it is proper to ask how far Argentina is willing to go in dispensing with the large income it could

get from these sales and how it will finance its weakened nuclear plan without foreign sales, with only an increasingly meager budget allocated by the national government.

Nuclear Shipment to Iraq Suspended

Di Tella Confirms

*PY1002015292 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish
8 Feb 92 p 4*

[Text] Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella today officially confirmed to Senator Remo Constanzo of Rio Negro Province that the shipment a Rio Negro Province company was to make to the Iraqi Government [as published] finally had been suspended because of the need "to analyze some aspects relevant to international relations."

For his part, Constanzo conveyed to Di Tella the need "to preserve INVAP [Applied Research Institute]," the Rio Negro enterprise that was to make the shipment, "from any possible economic consequence stemming from the decision to suspend the shipment of nuclear material." Constanzo was thus referring to possible economic losses for INVAP.

In an official Foreign Ministry communique, Di Tella vowed to make "every effort to resolve the problem, to seek new lines to take advantage of the exceptional abilities of INVAP experts, and to offer full support within the national government to consolidate INVAP's economic, financial, and technological development."

The Argentine Government decided to suspend the shipment of nuclear material to Iraq [as published], presumably after yielding to international pressure in the face of the nuclear shipment's possible use by that country's government to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Substitute Customer Sought

*P10702215292 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES
HERALD in English 7 Feb 92 p 11*

[From the "Argentina in Brief" column]

[Text] The Argentine Government has decided to find a substitute for Iran in the sale of nuclear materials due to pressure from the United States. Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella had stated earlier that the export of nuclear material to the Middle Eastern nation would only take place if Iran signed specific safeguards. Since Di Tella admitted that if the Iranian Government did not comply with specific conditions, the 18-million-dollar sale would not be possible.

BRAZIL**Firm 'May Have' Sold Missile Technology to Iraq***PY0402004292 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 3 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] A high-ranking government source has admitted that between 1987 and 1989, Brigadier Hugo Piva and the Orbita company may have sold technology for improving the performance of Scud missiles to Iraq. [passage omitted]

Military Says Nuclear Project 'Dead and Buried'**Lack of Resources***PY0302222092 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Feb 92 p 11*

[By Tania Monteiro]

[Text] Brasilia—Military authorities yesterday confirmed that a group linked to General Octavio de Aguiar Medeiros, former head of the SNI [National Service for Intelligence], tried to develop an atomic bomb during Joao Figueiredo's government. The same officials stressed, however, that the project "is dead and buried" today for two basic reasons: a political decision and a lack of resources.

Navy Minister Mario Flores told the ESTADO NEWS AGENCY [AE] that "this government did not and does not have any intention of manufacturing an atomic bomb." Flores added: "I could not say the same thing about a government previous to that of President Sarney's." According to the minister, all attempts to proceed with the research had already been dropped when President Jose Sarney took over.

An active-duty, four-star general said the Army's initial justification for construction of a uranium reactor controlled by graphite to produce electric energy was "unsustainable." According to the officer, countries such as the United States and Russia developed their nuclear programs in exactly the same way; that is, beginning with a graphite reactor. The main purpose of those programs was to produce a bomb. The general stated that it is difficult to defend the Army project because it is too old.

Other officers linked to the Armed Forces high command said the project to build the bomb does not stand a chance of being resumed because the Army "will not receive a cent to develop its reactor." The Army requested \$30 million (close to 39 billion cruzeiros) for the program, but Strategic Affairs Secretary Pedro Paulo Leoni Ramos, who is responsible for nuclear programs, did not authorize a release of the funds.

"Leoni Ramos, who is the son of a military officer and has a special skill for handling these things, ended up withdrawing all funds for this project without too much fuss," one of the military authorities who talked with AE said. According to this officer, now, when resources are

scarce, it is necessary to concentrate all efforts on more advanced projects, projects that obviously are not aimed at building an atomic bomb. This is why the other Armed Forces branches did not resist the withdrawal of funds that much.

According to the officers who talked to AE, the idea of building a bomb had already been dropped at the end of Figueiredo's government. The single facility that was finished—because it only needed civilian engineering work—was the test shaft in Serra do Cachimbo, Para State, which was constructed on Aeronautics Ministry land. At the beginning of his administration, President Fernando Collor, in a symbolic gesture, ordered the shaft filled in. At present, funds for the development of nuclear technology—in the military field—are concentrated in the Aramar project that is handled by the Navy. The project provides for construction of a submarine outfitted with an appropriate reactor. The military think the program is essential for the country. As for the Army request for funds to continue building the graphite-controlled reactor, an adviser to President Collor said: "It will not succeed."

The high-ranking officers who talked to AE said that statements by General Romero Lepesqueur, Army science and technology secretary, confirming that the reactor will only be used for technological training in nuclear arms, should not create diplomatic conflicts between Brazil and its neighboring countries. One of the officers interpreted Lepesqueur's words as an attempt to show "that any country, if it wants to be counted, must control nuclear technology."

The same officer stressed that Brazil does not plan to build an atomic bomb, but to control the nuclear fuel cycle, which is important for various civilian projects.

A Political Decision*PY0302131492 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Feb 92 p 12*

[Text] Comments by General Romero Lepesqueur, Army science and technology secretary, explaining the military objectives of the construction of an experimental nuclear reactor in Guaratiba, formally closed what the strategists call a sort of "nuclear logic cycle." In other words: The Navy builds the nuclear submarines, aeronautics builds the missiles, and the Army builds the bomb.

This logic is based on the facts found in the recent history of all the armed forces in the world. As nuclear expert Colonel Geraldo Cavagnari, a retired officer who coordinates the Strategic Studies Nucleus [Nucleo de Estudos Estrategicos—NEE] of Campinas University (Unicamp), said: All nuclear research is aimed at the manufacture of weapons.

Cavagnari made these comments in September 1990, when the Army admitted for the first time that it had a

project under way in Guaratiba. The Army then tried to justify the project as being aimed at developing a "campaign reactor," or, in other words, a single part of an electricity generator to be used during missions conducted in areas that did not have this type of energy. Cavagnari, however, categorically asserted that, in his opinion—from the military point of view—this type of research can only have two explanations: The Army was either seeking to grant its members some nuclear training that would later be transferred to the civilian sector, or it really was willing to build the atomic bomb.

At the time, Col. Cavagnari asked the Army to explain its objectives more explicitly "to prevent doubts about undeclared intentions." Gen. Lpesqueur's comments now seem to have clarified the doubts.

Army Role 'Embarrassing'

PY0302162492 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 2 Feb 92 p 3

[Editorial: "The Reactor of Discord"]

[Text] We cannot understand why the Army now insists on implementing its project aimed at building a reactor that uses graphite and will produce plutonium—an important element in the manufacture of nuclear weapons. We cannot understand either why General Romero Lpesqueur, Army science and technology secretary, insists on criticizing Strategic Affairs Secretary Pedro Paulo Leoni Ramos for withholding the resources required for this reactor's construction. It is clear that everyone realizes the military is interested in obtaining know-how to build the atomic bomb and that the reactor has no other objective, although Gen. Lpesqueur has mentioned "a research laboratory." One more thing that we cannot understand is why the Army, and not the civilian research institutes and the scientific community, is engaged in this project.

What has the Army got to do with reactors and nuclear energy? Gen. Lpesqueur's answer is not convincing. On the contrary, it embarrasses and compromises the government. Civilian society fears that, by handing over this type of research to the military, it will use it to manufacture weapons. "We, however, have accumulated experience and a trustworthy image," Gen. Lpesqueur said. As if this were not enough, he added: "Moreover, if we do not know the enemy, we will not know how to fight it." He made these comments, among several other compromising ones, to O ESTADO. He also said: The graphite reactor "will not be potent enough for an atomic bomb, but we do not want to be taken by surprise." In his opinion, "For the time being, we are concerned with defensive weapons, but whoever is technologically prepared to resist the effects of a nuclear weapon is also capable of attacking."

All that is very embarrassing for the government, particularly for the president of the Republic, who promised internationally to avoid nuclear research that may lead

to war. Brazil signed an agreement with Argentina forbidding this type of research and opened its borders to research conducted by International Atomic Energy Agency experts. Through interviews granted by Jose Goldemberg while he was science and technology secretary, the government admitted that the military had wanted to build the atomic bomb although, Goldemberg added, this hypothesis had been entirely shunned. The government has definitively closed this chapter.

President Collor has symbolically filled up the much-commented-upon hole dug in Cachimbo for nuclear experiments with clearly warlike objectives. After this government decision, the Army confirmed that it plans to build a reactor to produce plutonium and that it wishes to master a type of technology that will enable it to defend and attack. Defend itself from whom? Whom do they want to attack? Who is the enemy? Who is threatening us? Argentina, the only neighboring country that has some nuclear technology, has signed a solemn agreement with Brazil for mutual supervision, thus ending the nuclear dreams of the military that left power in Argentina. Therefore, where is the threat?

Moreover, disarmament is being implemented worldwide: The former USSR is deactivating nuclear warheads, and the United States and the international community are beginning technical negotiations to eliminate nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, openly confronting the decision of the president of the Republic, the Army wants to invest an initial \$30 million to become capable of building the atomic bomb to defend itself against the enemy... Are they naive, dreamers, or confrontationists? We cannot forget either that the Navy is conducting other research on its own, thus comprising with the Army the Brazilian nuclear technology spearhead. Why the Army? Why the Navy? Why not the scientific research institutes? We believe the research must continue and that we should not stay behind, but we believe it must be conducted by civilian society.

This situation, therefore, compromises us in the eyes of the international community. We cannot forget—and no one does—that the current administration has admitted that the military had planned to build the atomic bomb. It is extremely embarrassing and compromising for the government that an Army general, who is occupying an important position, confirms the Army's plans to continue insisting on building a reactor with no other objective than to produce plutonium. In addition, this general publicly criticized the Strategic Affairs secretary, who simply complied with President Collor's orders.

We are witnessing a conflict of interest: on one side, the president of the Republic, on the other the military sector that should not participate in the nuclear research program. The military's insistence on mingling in the program merely compromises the president of the Republic and the country. It is the government's duty to prevent that, not by refusing to assign funds to the research, but by definitively and unquestionably

ordering the military to abandon nuclear research because this is not its duty—as it is not its duty to create international dissension.

Finances Affect Project

PY0302232092 *Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Feb 92 p 11*

[By Suely Caldas and Tania Malheiros]

[Text] Tecmat Industrial Technology and Materials Inc., which was created in the eighties to produce graphite for an Army nuclear reactor, has no funds to survive. This company was sued by the Bank of Brazil last October because of its 1.5 billion cruzeiros debt with the bank. The court must decide if the company will have to sell its equipment and machinery to repay the debt contracted in 1988. In 1990, Tecmat called for a composition of creditors, but it is still waiting for a court decision on this issue.

The serious situation of the company was disclosed to AGENCIA ESTADO (AE) by General Romero Lepesqueur, Army science and technology secretary. He said that Tecmat interrupted graphite production, which is used as a moderating element in uranium nuclear reactions, when the federal government suspended the budget for the reactor.

General Romero Lepesqueur said: "It is a pity to see an idle project." He added: "Tecmat does not have the means to invest its own capital." Lepesqueur also confirmed to AE, in an interview published yesterday by O ESTADO, that the Army reactor is designed to carry out research for training in nuclear weapons. Tecmat owner Antonio Carlos Didier Barbosa Vianna, a former Navy commander, told the press in 1989 that the Army built the pilot plant and provided the basic technical information for construction of the company's installation over an area of 40,000 square meters in Nova Iguaçu, Baixada Fluminense District. Lepesqueur also said that Micro-lab, another company owned by Barbosa Vianna, "is also suffering the consequences of changes in the Informatics Law." Lepesqueur said that after the graphite project is fulfilled, Tecmat will diversify its activities. This is why about 100 employees are maintaining the company's installation.

Joao Jose Forni, a Bank of Brazil adviser, said in Brasilia that the bank will not make any statement on this case until a judicial decision is made. Barbosa Vianna has also refused to talk about this case since December. "We are going through a delicate situation" said Barbosa, when AE reported that the Bank of Brazil was suing his company. He added: "We have nothing to say."

The graphite reactor project began in 1981 at the Army Technological Center (Cetex) in Guaratiba, west of Rio, when the military increased secret budgets for the so-called parallel nuclear program (military).

Atomic Bomb 'Simple'

PY0302141492 *Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Feb 92 p 12*

[Excerpts] It is relatively simple to build an atomic bomb similar to that which destroyed Hiroshima in 1945. All one would need is a little under \$2 million (approximately 2.6 billion cruzeiros), a half-dozen technicians, 18 kg of uranium enriched to the concentration of 94 percent of the fissionable isotope (U-235), 63.2 kg of natural uranium (U-238), and 882 kg of conventional military explosive. All these ingredients can be obtained in Brazil. This is the conclusion of a report that the Nuclear Issue Follow-up Commission of the Brazilian Physics Association (SBF) prepared last year.

Although Navy facilities in Ipero (Sao Paulo), are unable to enrich uranium to the extent necessary, certain equipment could be adapted easily for this task. Once that is done it would take only a few weeks to explode the first device in a shaft 320 meters deep, just like the one the Air Force dug in Serra do Cachimbo in Para State. The SBF found the theoretical design of the bomb in specialized literature. [passage omitted]

In the case of Brazil's hypothetical nuclear bomb, chain reaction could be brought about by means of a violent implosion of conventional military explosives placed around the radioactive material like pulp around the core in a fruit.

According to the SBF report, the explosive device's core would be a ball of uranium enriched to 94 percent of U-235. This ball would have a diameter of 12.2 cm and a kind of detonator in the middle, made up of spherical coats of polonium and beryllium. [passage omitted]

General Discusses Need for Nuclear Research

PY0302020492 *Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Feb 92 p 12*

[Report by Suely Caldas]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—The graphite reactor that the Army is planning to build in the Rio de Janeiro district of Guaratiba will not have enough power to manufacture an atom bomb, but entrusting the military with this project is justified because they need to conduct research that will train them in nuclear weapons. This is what General Romero Lepesqueur, Army science and technology secretary, said in an exclusive interview with the Estado Agency.

Gen. Lepesqueur said: "We do not want to be taken by surprise." He added: "We are concerned with defensive weapons for the time being, but whoever is technologically prepared to resist the effects of a nuclear weapon also is capable of attacking."

Physicist Enio Candotti, chairman of the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science (SBPC), believes

that the objective explained by Gen. Lpesqueur could result in a serious diplomatic problem for the Collor administration because it violates the terms of a nuclear safeguard treaty that Brazil signed with Argentina in December.

In that agreement, the two countries committed themselves "to prohibit, obstruct, and abstain from carrying out—either directly or indirectly—or participating in any form in the testing, use, manufacture, production, or acquisition, through any means, of any nuclear weapons."

Up to now the Army has defended the project to build a reactor on the grounds that it would be used for peaceful purposes—producing electricity and testing the effects of radiation. The continuation of the project depends on the approval of a budget totalling \$30 million (37.2 billion cruzeiros) that Secretary of Strategic Affairs Pedro Paulo Leoni Ramos has not yet authorized.

Gen. Lpesqueur disclosed that the budget request was included in a report submitted to Leoni Ramos at the end of 1991 and that it was drafted by the National Nuclear Energy Program (Pronen). He added: "Since then, I have met with Leoni Ramos a few times, I have collected the funds [as published], and he has complained."

Originally, the reactor to be built by the Army's Institute of Space Research (IPE), located in Guaratiba, was meant to have a capacity of 20 megawatts (equivalent to 1/20th of the power of the Angra-1 nuclear plant), but Lpesqueur said that, due to a lack of funds, the Army proposed reducing it to five megawatts, and now it has accepted reducing it to two megawatts.

Speaking about the raw material used to manufacture the atomic bomb, Lpesqueur said: "If we had more power, we could make a bomb. But the production of plutonium with this power is minimal, it is equivalent to a few grams." If it is built, the general said, the reactor will be used as a research laboratory. He added: "In nuclear research, whoever is training to work for peaceful objectives is also acquiring training for war."

Gen. Lpesqueur stated that some civilian organizations are opposed to the idea of handing over nuclear research to the military because they fear it will be used for weapons. He said: "But we have the experience, and we have a trustworthy image." Lpesqueur added: "Moreover, if we do not know the enemy, we will not know how to fight it." Lpesqueur does not agree with the experts who state that the technology for a graphite reactor is outdated: "There are many reactors of this type being built throughout the world. It is an important step to achieve an HGTR [High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor], the reactor that is under research in developed countries."

Strategic Affairs Official Halts Nuclear Project

PY0102182692 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese
29 Jan 92 p 25

[Article by Eduardo Oinegue in Brasilia]

[Text] Twenty-two months ago, Secretary of Strategic Affairs Pedro Paulo Leoni Ramos, as head of the strident-voiced [arapongas] men at Planalto Palace, demonstrated he is learning fast the methods of the subordinate. In an operation completed last year using a strategy worthy of the best secret agents, Leoni managed to block the funds earmarked for the nuclear research project being carried out by the Army.

Leoni began to worry when he found out that the Army Ministry's Institute of Space Research [IPE] was planning to build a reactor to generate electricity in Rio de Janeiro. This reactor uses plutonium that can also be reused for combustion purposes but is also one of the main elements for the production of the atomic bomb. At this point, Leoni began creating a series of bureaucratic obstacles for the release of the funds and caused the bankruptcy of the only enterprise capable of supplying graphite, a mineral vital for the operation of the reactor, that is, Tecmat Company. Since Tecmat closed down, IPE stopped the project, and Leoni continued to secure the funds.

As he explained Leoni's maneuver, one of President Fernando Collor's advisers said: "We found the Army project did not have clear peaceful purposes and could generate more plutonium than necessary." Officially, the IPE was planning to build a reactor to generate electricity. The safety system of this reactor depended on a mineral, that is, on graphite. This plan had several technical problems. In the first place, a reactor that uses graphite is an obsolete product that was amply researched during the 60's and 70's. To research it now would be the same as researching television lamps when everybody already uses transistors. Moreover, the graphite used in reactors must be pure, from a nuclear standpoint, for safety reasons. Any impurity could cause the reactor to explode.

There were also some political problems. Electricity is not a matter that concerns the Army Ministry but rather the Infrastructure Ministry. To make matters even worse, the reactor could generate from 20 to 30 kg of plutonium per year. Ennio Candotti, president of the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science, guarantees: "That technology permits the production of enough plutonium to build an atomic bomb."

Leoni's maneuver to abort the plan was astute. He ordered Jose Luiz Santana, president of the National Commission for Nuclear Energy [CNEN], to demand that the IPE produce an authorization to build the reactor. Duly instructed, Santana would only issue the permit if the Army presented a technical report certifying the level of purity of the graphite to be used. At the same time, Leoni tried to hinder the issuance of the

certificate. The only government department capable of testing the graphite is the CNEN, which delayed the tests as much as possible. In the meantime, Leoni did not give the Army one cent. As a result, Tecmat—which was created in 1989 by former Navy commander Didier Viana merely to supply graphite to the Army and which depended on the resources to continue operating—went bankrupt. Tecmat cost \$18 million, part of which was lent by the Army itself. The reactor cannot operate without the graphite.

Romero Lapesqueur, Army science and technology secretary general, based in Rio de Janeiro, said: "We suspended our activities due to a shortage of resources." Lapesqueur still hopes to get the project running, although he needs \$30 million for that, and Leoni does not seem willing to release that amount of money.

"If any other group purchases Tecmat, the process to neutralize the project will resume so as to make sure that the reactor does not progress beyond the drawing board," President Collor's adviser said. Leoni's efforts to thwart a project that in theory could lead to the manufacture of an atomic bomb is consistent with President Fernando Collor's nuclear policies. The president has, on various occasions, given proof that Brazil has peaceful intentions in this area. Collor threw a shovelful of lime into a nuclear facility in Serra do Cachimbo, gave a speech at the United Nations against nuclear testing, and signed an agreement with Argentina to control research in the area.

What is surprising about Leoni's contravention is the way in which it was done. With the amount of technical information available supporting the suspicion that the reactor could be used to manufacture a bomb, Leoni could have simply spoken to the president to recommend that he order a suspension of the project. Collor is the highest authority in the country and is, therefore, above Army Minister General Carlos Tinoco. Leoni instead preferred to act behind curtains, using the same code of secrecy that surrounds nuclear research in Brazil. Funds for nuclear research, for instance, are registered in the federal budget as secret appropriations, and the government is not obliged to report how the money is

spent, not even to Congress. Leoni's decision only affected the Army because the funds used by the Air Force and Navy in nuclear research were not touched.

Construction of Angra-2 Nuclear Plant To Resume

PY0302003892 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO

PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jan 92 Economic Section p 1

[Report by Suely Caldas]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—Infrastructure Minister Joao Santana on 30 January reported that construction of the Angra-2 nuclear plant will resume in the next few days, 15 years after work was begun. The plant, which is located in the Rio de Janeiro coastal area of Angra dos Reis, is scheduled to end in three years. Christian Klose, manager of the Kraft Werk Union (KWU) firm, which supplies equipment in Brazil, has confirmed this report. He believes the plant will be ready in five years.

Santana announced that he is conducting negotiations with the German Government to obtain more financing to complete the plant. Klose told O ESTADO that German banks, with the support of the German Government, will grant a \$700 million credit, of which \$40 million will be used this year.

As soon as construction is completed, this nuclear plant will be considered one of the world's most expensive. Construction of this plant has required \$4.1 billion over the past 15 years, and it will require over \$1.25 billion to begin operation. Its paralysis has cost \$2.2 billion, including financing, maintenance of the building grounds and storage for equipment that was purchased and kept at the port of Hamburg.

Announcing the resumption of construction, Santana said: "It is necessary to complete the construction because there is a risk of jeopardizing the equipment and capital that has been invested so far." More than 70 percent of the engineering work has been completed, except for the assembly and testing of equipment, which are regarded as essential steps. Santana said that the Angra project will be reviewed because the government lacks the resources to finance the construction.

INDIA

Papers Report, Comment on Pressler Visit

Pressler Act Discussed

92WP0141A Bombay *THE TIMES OF INDIA*
in English 11 Jan 92 pp 1, 11

[Text] New Delhi, January 10. India maintains that there was no justification for extending the Pressler amendment to this country as it was neither a nuclear weapon state, nor one which wished to develop its nuclear potential for military purposes. Doing so would amount to "presume judgment not warranted by facts," an external affairs spokesman pointed out.

The government's stand was put across to the visiting United States Senator, Mr Larry Pressler, during his meeting today with the external affairs minister, Mr Madhavsingh Solanki, and the foreign secretary, Mr J.N. Dixit. The Indian side was responding to the Senator's query as to why the Pressler amendment, which calls for withdrawal of U.S. aid to countries which are not given a clean chit on the nuclear question, should not be extended to India.

The amendment had been applied in the case of Pakistan recently. Mr Solanki also requested Senator Pressler to restrain Pakistan from interfering in India's internal affairs by encouraging militants in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. The minister emphasised the efforts the government has placed in trying to keep relations with Pakistan on an even keel.

While the external affairs minister, the defence minister, and senior officials tried to forcefully project why the Pressler amendment should not be extended to India, the Prime Minister took a softer line. He appreciated the growing concern in the U.S. about nuclear proliferation and said that India too shared the Bush administration's misgivings on this score. He pointed out that Washington itself had proof of Pakistan's nuclear programme, as it had cut aid to Islamabad precisely on this ground.

Mr Rao also tried to explain how India has done its best to improve bilateral relations with Pakistan. It was made clear to the Senator that Delhi was interested in maintaining peace in the region despite the fact that Pakistan continued to encourage militants in the border states. While the Prime Minister himself concentrated on the steps he had taken to improve relations with Pakistan, he left it to the foreign minister, the defence minister and senior officials to speak of Islamabad's interference in our internal affairs.

The importance given to the Senator's visit, and the fact that India made an all-out effort not to antagonise the U.S., concentrating instead in accommodating Washington's concerns, while at the same time pointing out the problems faced by New Delhi, by Pakistan's "proxy war," shows a mature appreciation of the new international order.

Mr Rao, during his meeting with Mr Pressler, again stressed on India's efforts to improve relations with Pakistan. He said that he had succeeded in establishing a personal rapport with Mr Nawaz Sharif, and hoped that this would be reflected on the actual situation on the ground. The Prime Minister said that the Pressler amendment "was a significant symbol of growing U.S. concern over proliferation of nuclear weapons."

The fact that the amendment had been extended to Pakistan showed that Washington believed that Pakistan was relentlessly pursuing a military-oriented nuclear programme.

U.S. Pressure on Rao

92WP0141A New Delhi *PATRIOT* in English 13 Jan 92
p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Pro-consuls in India"]

[Text] Even the imperial visit of Queen Carla (Hills, US Trade Representative) three months ago (October 1991), it would seem, has not entirely subdued Indian recalcitrance. American pro-consuls, Mr Richard Bartholomew (US Under-Secretary of State for International Security), Senator Daniel Moynihan and now the dreaded Senator, Mr Larry Pressler, who authored the Pressler amendment to punish countries that dare defy the great powers' nuclear weapon monopoly, have been telling India that it is absolutely necessary for this country to abandon its position on the NPT [nonproliferation treaty]. When India has shed so much of its past policies at the behest of the great powers, how long can it perversely take the beatings for a mere principle which, in any case, contains no substance of conceivable benefit to this country's security? India, the visiting Americans have been telling the Prime Minister and this country's scared decision-takers, must accept the NPT and agree to Pakistan's plan for making South Asia a nuclear-free zone. India's policy-makers are a divided lot. There are those who have long been beholden to America but did not consider the time opportune to openly disagree with what was then India's official policy. Another lot of India's decision-takers are so demoralised and scared (because of the USSR's disintegration) that they too are mentally prepared to cravenly accept what they rationalise as the logic of the unipolar world. The External Affairs and Defence Ministries have no institutionalised policy planning for the future. In the bear-garden of our mandarin state, senior civil servants are so busy tripping up each other to advance individual career prospects that it is futile to expect of them any coherent thinking on the changes occurring in the world and how India can defend its long-term security, territorial unity and economic interests. The Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister are thus obliged, without having the benefit of structured thinking, to respond to the complex situations the world is pressing upon them. Senator Pressler has asked India why his amendment should not apply against this country. All we could do is to bleatingly reply that it is not we but "they (the Paks) did it," and

therefore we should be spared the rod. With due respect to our rulers, this is not a good enough response. It neither shields us from ignominy nor the threats of chastisement to which our mandarin (as distinct from the political elite) would readily submit. The point of the debate which we have conducted for 27 years—whether or not we should have the n-weapon—is that India has not had a political leadership determined enough to take steps in defence of our security. Even in 1981, after Indira Gandhi's return to office, experiments with PNE [peaceful nuclear explosion] were effectively sabotaged by bureaucrats aligned with the IMF. A case for an urgent IMF loan had been made out. In the event, the loan was in part surrendered. Indira Gandhi was told by her senior aides that if she went ahead with PNEs, the economy would be in dire straits. The then Prime Minister was forced to abandon her PNE plans. The Americans are again breathing down the back of Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao because Indian rockets have disclosed an area of indigenous defence potential. Caught in a contrived economic crisis, he is unlikely to receive any honest cost-benefit assessment from the aides whose business it is to offer him this. He is thus reduced to repeating an old position which, he probably knows, has already been undermined by a variety of other decisions.

IRAN

Argentina Cancels Nuclear Agreement With Iran

LD0502163392 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1530 GMT 5 Feb 92

[Text] The Government of Argentina has had to renege on its agreement to cooperate with Iran on nuclear research because of mounting pressure from Washington. A Latin American diplomat in the UN Organization has told IRNA that the decision of the Government of Argentina was adopted precisely due to pressure from the United States Government.

According to the same report, the Government of Argentina yesterday canceled an agreement to the tune of \$12 million on cooperation with Iran in scientific research and the delivery of equipment for nuclear research laboratories. The cooperation and the related research projects are totally for peaceful and scientific purposes.

PAKISTAN

Radio Criticizes 'Recalcitrance' on Nuclear Issue

BK0202122292 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Feb 92

[Commentary by Mohammad Yamin]

[Text] The Indian prime minister, Narasimha Rao, is reported to have turned down a request from the U.S. President, George Bush, to join and cooperate in the five-nation talks on nuclear nonproliferation in South Asia as proposed by the Pakistani prime minister,

Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, in June last year. The proposal was noted by President Bush during his meeting the other day with the Indian leader in New York, where both the leaders had gone for the United Nations Security Council summit meeting. Referring to the dangers of nuclear proliferation following the breakup of the Soviet Union, the U.S. President asked the Indian premier to agree to the proposed conference between the United States, Russia, China, India, and Pakistan for making South Asia free of nuclear weapons and (?advised) him that the nuclear issue must be taken seriously. However, Mr. Narasimha Rao did not agree to take part in the proposed deliberations on the ground that the nuclear nonproliferation was a global problem and could not be discussed in the regional context.

The Indian leader's negative response to the Pakistan-sponsored proposal, which has been accepted not only by all other invitees to the conference but has also received overwhelming support from the members of the United Nations, must be viewed with dismay by the peace-loving nations of the world, including Pakistan, which sincerely regard nuclear weapons and their proliferation as a serious threat not only to the world peace but also to the very existence of the human race. Mr. Rao's rejection of President Bush's demarche also provides added proof of the Indian intransigence over the issue. Having acquired its own nuclear-weapon capability long ago, India has consistently frustrated all bilateral and international overtures to become a signatory to the nonproliferation treaty or at least to go along with measures designed to keep South Asia free of nuclear weapons. If, for the sake of argument, the Indian plea that nuclear proliferation is a global issue is upheld—and one may not really see anything radically wrong with that line of argument—then where indeed is the harm if at least certain zones of the world, such as the Indian Ocean and South Asia, can be kept free of nuclear weapons? In fact, a beginning of this sort has already been made in different regions and South Asia would only follow a precedent. Also, if India has certain reservations to the signing of the international nonproliferation treaty, what valid objections could possibly be there to entering into a bilateral accord with Pakistan for mutually-agreed international safeguard to ensure that the nuclear programs of the two countries have not or do not attain weapon-grade quality?

Pakistan's reasonable attitude toward the issue and its track record of peaceful intentions are as evident as is the Indian arrogance and refusal to entertain any useful and workable suggestion. In fact, there is no need to draw any comparison. Besides, stalling the Bush proposals, the Indians also worked hard to exclude reference to the nonproliferation treaty from the recommendations of the UN Security Council summit held yesterday in New York. That the Indian effort failed does not seem to deter India. It is also borne out by the observations made by Ronald Lehman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who was on a visit to India recently to hold talks with the Indian leaders on nuclear

nonproliferation. Addressing a press conference in New Delhi, Mr. Lehman said that the lack of any nuclear arms control agreement in South Asia made it one of the world's volatile and tensest regions, and commented that India continued to have reservations about regional nuclear safeguards agreement. The question is whether India should be allowed to get away with its recalcitrance over the nuclear issue or the world should get together and exert all kinds of pressure on it to accept the world opinion. Obviously, leading world powers have a role to play in this regard. One may wait and see how they respond to the challenge.

Khan—Nuclear Program Not for Weapons

*BK0802154092 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network
in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Feb 92*

[Text] Foreign Secretary Shaharyar Khan stated during a meeting with a WASHINGTON POST editorial board that Pakistan has given assurances that its nuclear program is not designed to manufacture weapons. In an interview with an ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN correspondent in New York, the foreign secretary said that THE WASHINGTON POST quoted him out of context. He reiterated Pakistan's support for the proposal for a five-nation conference to rid South Asia of nuclear weapons and added that Indian response to this proposal has been negative thus far.

Agreement With China on Nuclear Plant Viewed

92WP0131A Karachi JANG in Urdu 2 Jan 92 p 3

[Editorial: "Chinese Nuclear Plant for Pakistan"]

[Text] An agreement for supplying a 300-megawatt power plant has been signed between China and Pakistan. This plant will work under the supervision of the International Nuclear and Energy Association. The need for nuclear power is increasing gradually because of the energy crisis Pakistan is now going through. Nuclear power should help us in this effort. The United States and its allies are hindering our efforts to attain this important developmental goal. Soon after this agreement was signed, the Western media started misleading negative propaganda against it as if the world was coming to its end. Even now the United States is pressuring France in this context. Meanwhile, Israel, South Africa, and India have not only full freedom to use nuclear technology, but they also get cooperation from the United States and its allies in this area. This shows that these countries are not interested in controlling the danger of nuclear weapons, they just want to deprive countries like Pakistan from this modern technology. The fact is that Pakistan's existing nuclear power plant is working under the supervision of international agencies and the power plant being provided by China will also come under those safeguards. China's decision to supply the nuclear power plant to Pakistan has this hidden message to the nation that wants to establish a new world order. It should form its policies more realistically!

Chasma Site To Receive Chinese Nuclear Plant

*92WP0131B Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 2 Jan 92
pp 1,7*

[News Report: "Chinese Nuclear Power Plant To Be Installed at Chasma"]

[Text] Islamabad (PPI)—The 300-megawatt nuclear power plant that China is supplying to Pakistan, and about which the two countries have signed a pact recently, will be completed in six or seven years. A foreign ministry spokesman said on Wednesday that this plant will be built at Chasma. The agreement for supplying the power plant was discussed during the November 1989 visit by Li Peng, the Chinese prime minister. This plant will be under the supervision and safeguards of the International Nuclear and Energy Association.

Pakistan and China signed a bilateral agreement for peaceful use of nuclear energy in 1986. In answer to the question whether China will supply the fuel necessary for this plant, the spokesman said that according to his understanding this was part of the agreement. In answer to another question he said that he could not disclose the cost of the plant. The spokesman did not comment in response to a question that the time for building this plant was rather long. The spokesman said that after agreement was reached on purchase of this plant, further discussion over financial and technological issues were held between China and Pakistan. This process was accelerated when Akram Zaki, secretary general of foreign affairs, visited China last December and additional negotiations for selling this plant to Pakistan were finalized. Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng's presence at the signing of the agreement for purchasing this plant in Beijing show the importance China gives to the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The whole credit for this agreement goes to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's government, which is working tirelessly to attain self-sufficiency in the area of energy. The spokesman repeated that this plant will be used for the peaceful purpose of generating electric power.

Acquisition of Chinese Nuclear Plant Praised

*92AS0131C Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 3 Jan 92
p 7*

[Editorial: "Agreement With China for Nuclear Plant"]

[Text] China and Pakistan have signed an agreement according to which China will supply Pakistan a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant. This plant will operate within the safeguards established by the International Nuclear and Energy Association. For a long time Pakistan needed a nuclear power plant to meet its energy needs because we have failed to meet our energy needs through traditional means. Each year we have to suffer the curse of load shedding for several hours a day. In this situation, when there appears to be no sign of building the Kalabagh dam, the purchase of this 300-megawatt

nuclear power plant is a very reassuring news. This also shows deeprooted relations between Pakistan and China. Now that China has signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the United States cannot object to this agreement. However, we should not become complacent because the Pakistani-French agreement for supplying a reprocessing plant to Pakistan is still in the limbo. It is time for our government to make a decision on the Kalabagh dam also. It is a coincidence that the present governments in Sindh and Sarhad do not have a negative attitude toward this dam even though both governments have some extremist elements. It is not wise to keep postponing this very important national project just because the ANP [Awami National Party] is opposed to it. Anyhow, the Pakistani people are thankful to China and pray to God that the United States does not try to get this agreement canceled by putting pressure on China the way it forced France in the past.

Chinese Nuclear Plant To Benefit Country

92AS0131D Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 2 Jan 92 p 4

[Editorial: "Pakistan's Acquisition of a New Nuclear Power Plant"]

[Text] China and Pakistan have signed a pact according to which China will supply Pakistan a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant. This plant will be built near Chasma and will have the same capacity as the one recently built near Shanghai. China will provide additional support to improve production of this plant when necessary. This plant will be used entirely for peaceful purposes and will operate according to international safeguards. This is a great achievement for Pakistan in its efforts to control the energy crisis and it was made possible by a true friend like China. This agreement is no doubt another proof of the undying friendship between China and Pakistan and the people of Pakistan are thankful to China for it. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan told newsmen that China will also supply nuclear technology in addition to the power plant under this agreement. He said that no country can object to it.

Government Urged To Make Open Nuclear Declaration

92AS0454B Karachi JANG in Urdu 28 Dec 91 p 3

[Article by Dr. Rahim ul Haq: "The Nuclear World and Pakistan"]

[Text] In a rapidly changing world, Pakistan will have to determine its priorities once again.

After the disappearance of the Soviet Union from the map, a new world seems to be emerging. The dissolution of the Soviet Union could be regarded as a major catastrophe of this century, which has affected the whole world. The first catastrophe was World War I; the second, World War II; the third phenomenon was the end of the colonial system; the fourth phenomenon was

the nuclear revolution and now the decline of communism and the end of the Soviet Union has upset the entire world order. The dramatic decline of the Soviet socialist order has changed everything and the factors hidden in this decline are causing sleepless nights for the leaders of most countries in the world.

The balance of power that Russia, as a world power, had established in many regions, now appears to be shaken. To deal with the situation, countries are setting up new goals. Pakistan also faces the same problem and the issue is even more important for Pakistan because it sits at the threshold of this international change. Russia is closest to Pakistan's borders. Standing as Pakistan does in the middle of the world powers, Russia, China and India, it will have to enunciate a clear foreign policy.

After recognizing Azerbaijan's independence, Pakistan has extended recognition to the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, whereas world powers such as the United States, Britain, China, Japan, and Germany have adopted a cautious approach.

The most dangerous and worrisome aspect of the disintegration of the Soviet Union is the parceling of deadly nuclear weapons among the former Soviet republics.

The largest of the Soviet states, the Russian Republic, has approximately 19,000 nuclear weapons; Ukraine has 4,000; Kazakhstan 1,800 and Belarus has 1,250 nuclear weapons. Other newly independent Soviet republics such as Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan also have inherited many nuclear weapons. Thus, after the breakup of the Soviet Union, 15 new nuclear powers have suddenly appeared on the world scene.

In the past, the United States, Britain, China, France, Israel, and India were considered nuclear powers. Countries that were suspected of possessing nuclear weapons or nuclear capability were North Korea, Pakistan, Iraq, Argentina, Brazil, and South Africa. Germany and Japan possess nuclear capability and can build nuclear weapons if needed.

South Africa, Argentina, and Brazil have announced that they are increasing the effectiveness of their nuclear weapons producing program and have said that they would use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. Iran is also accused of engaging in the race to acquire nuclear weapons with China's help.

The sudden appearance of nuclear countries on the world stage has created a serious and worrisome problem for all countries including the United States. The United States, which had dreamed of a new world order, seems the most worried.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker visited Russia recently and met Boris Yeltsin before meeting with Gorbachev. He wanted to discuss the control of nuclear

weapons and visited five Soviet states in connection with this matter. It is said that the United States is trying hard to bring about some kind of an agreement on the nuclear issue among the four major Soviet nuclear states, which include the Russian Republic, Belarus, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan in order to achieve progress in the control of nuclear weapons. Towards this objective, the United States has offered financial, food, and various kinds of economic help to the Soviet states.

Reportedly, \$60 million worth of aid supplies have been sent to Russia and the United States has offered to buy at high prices the nuclear weapons in the possession of the former Soviet states. It is also being said that if the small independent Soviet states should agree to destroy their nuclear weapons, the United States would give them all kinds of financial and economic help.

The new nuclear world, which is emerging after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, has incidentally shut the mouths of the critics of Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program. Those countries who used Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program as justification for announcing that they were stopping economic and defense aid to Pakistan now appear helpless in the face of the emergence of the new nuclear states.

The United States stopped military and economic aid to Pakistan under the Pressler Amendment while the United States and its supporting Western countries continued to increase their own nuclear capabilities. Israel, which is a nuclear power and is proved to have 200 nuclear weapons, continues to receive the largest amount of U.S. military and economic aid. India possesses 50 to a 100 nuclear weapons, but recently it received \$6 billion in economic aid from the United States. Even U.S. citizens cannot understand this two-faced policy; seeing that the United States itself is a nuclear power, that its friends include major nuclear powers, and it is giving aid to countries such as India and Israel that have expansionist designs; for the United States to stop every kind of aid to a small country like Pakistan that can never pose a danger to its neighbours, using the Pressler amendment, and accusing Pakistan of enriching uranium, is sheer injustice and coercion. It appears that the attitude of the United States and other developed countries is to give unlimited concessions to countries that have already succeeded in constructing nuclear weapons and to form close relations with them. Their attitude towards Israel and India, and now the 15 newly independent states of the Soviet Union are examples of this policy.

After both the United States and Russia relinquished Afghanistan, Pakistan has become comparatively unimportant to the United States; and after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, U.S. attention is focused in greater part on the Soviet states.

After the cooling of relations between the United States and China, the former seems intent on making India the regional power. Only one course seems open to Third World countries and that is either to follow the policy laid down by the United States and its supporters or, with great work, effort, and courage, follow a policy of independence and self-sufficiency and by attaining modern technology, find their place among the progressing countries of the world and, in the twenty-first century, emerge as independent and progressive countries. Pakistan's repeated suggestions that South Asia be made a nuclear-free zone fell upon deaf ears. India has rejected this proposal.

The United States and the vice president of the Russian Federation supported Pakistan's suggestion but no practical steps have been taken towards its implementation. The five states of the former Soviet Union have announced that they will destroy their nuclear weapons by June 1992; nevertheless, in view of the existence of large numbers of nuclear weapons in the 15 Asian Soviet republics as well as in Israel, India, and China, the creation of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia alone appears to be impractical especially since Iran and Iraq are considered to possibly be the next nuclear powers. As the famous saying goes, "The best way to preserve peace is to prepare for war."

For the last 16 years, Pakistan has been in a state of uncertainty as to whether or not it should be a nuclear power and, as a consequence, Pakistan has had to face many difficulties. The country has had to formulate its policy under the legitimate or illegitimate pressures exerted by foreign powers and undoubtedly this situation has not benefited Pakistan.

Pakistan may now have only one course open and that is to join the nuclear ranks and prepare itself to resist foreign aggression.

Nature has provided Pakistan with a golden opportunity and we should give thought to whether this is not the historical opportunity for which millions of Pakistanis have been waiting for many years. Should we not take advantage of the present international situation and announce our membership in the nuclear club? There is no better time than now to announce whether or not Pakistan is a nuclear power; such an opportune moment may not come again.

U.S. Vows \$500 Million for Weapons Destruction*PM0402094192 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
31 Jan 92 p 1*

[Report by Stanislav Oganyan under the "In Russian Supreme Soviet" rubric: "America Gives Us Half a Billion"]

[Text] In the Russian Supreme Soviet Committee for Industry and Power talks have been held with representatives of the U.S. company of United Engineers and Constructors on questions of destroying the chemical weapons of the former USSR. Under the treaty between the USSR and the United States, our country must begin eliminating arms of this type no later than 31 December 1992.

Is Russia, on whose territory all the chemical weapons of the former Soviet Union are concentrated, ready to begin this costly operation on time? To all appearances, we will hardly succeed in coping with the set task on our own. People in the United States are well aware of this. A recent decision of the U.S. Congress allowed President Bush to set aside \$500 million for the said purposes gratis.

The United Engineers and Constructors Company will participate directly in realizing the elimination program. A plant for the destruction of chemical weapons—the only one in the world—has been constructed with its assistance on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific. This enterprise meets the highest safety and environmental protection requirements.

A peculiarity of the situation is that there is a similar enterprise in Russia—at Chapayevsk in Samara Oblast. But it has been mothballed in connection with numerous protests from the local population, alarmed at the threat of ecological danger. It has to be said that there are very real grounds for fears. Therefore the participants in the Russian-U.S. talks must resolve this question—either to modernize the Chapayevsk plant or to seek a new construction site. Incidentally, either decision suits the U.S. side. It is now up to the Russian authorities.

Surveillance of Nuclear Specialists Noted*924P0056A Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA
in Russian 28 Jan 92 p 1*

[Report from the RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA rapid response service: "'007' Moves Into Action"]

[Text] Events in the CIS [Commonwealth of Independent States] will in no way allow CIA secret agents to slacken up—or those of Mossad for that matter. The new mission assigned to aces of the foreign intelligence services, judging from published material in the French newspaper JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE and graciously reprinted by PRAVDA, consists of "intensified surveillance of specialists in the sphere of manufacturing weapons of mass destruction, specifically in the territory of the Central Asian republics."

Well, what about ours?—the patriotically disposed reader might ask. Where is it—that always wide-awake eye of counterintelligence? We got in touch with the Center for Public Liaison of the Russian Security Ministry.

"I have no information on surveillance being conducted by foreign special services on scientists from Central Asia," stated General A. Karbainov. "But it does not seem very likely to me that such an effort would be organized by whatever intelligence service."

We phoned another individual, well informed in this sphere, and asked several questions in this regard. (He agreed to reply only if RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA would keep his identity secret).

Is there any genuine foundation to information which has arisen to the effect that the American and Israeli special services have instituted surveillance on our nuclear physicists?

—"Yes, there is. I would put it this way—they are attempting to shadow people. And they are not hiding this."

Isn't this openness dictated by the fact that the governments of these countries are very much alarmed at the possibility that nuclear technology will escape, and they are using this means to try to convey their alarm to us? —"I think that is true. The entire world is alarmed. It would be irresponsible before the entire world to permit the spread of nuclear weapons when we are standing on the threshold of sharply reducing them as a precursor to their complete destruction. Although prospects for this are not a day away, or even a year."

On the other hand, however, the conversion, cessation of operation, and dismantling of nuclear reactors and laboratories are making unemployment a reality for extremely highly qualified specialists. Yet our government is not very disturbed about this. One can understand our nuclear physicists. —"Yes, the government has to be wise and far-sighted here."

What is your attitude towards open surveillance of people in the territory of a foreign state?

—"It is better to know what they are doing openly than to be met with a 'surprise.' This is an open and shut question for intelligence people."

DPRK Signing of IAEA Safeguards Noted*SK0102044092 Moscow Radio Moscow in Korean
1230 GMT 31 Jan 92*

[Talk by station commentator Vladimir Korolev from "Today's World" program]

[Text] The DPRK and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] signed a nuclear safeguards accord in Vienna today, 31 January. The signing of this accord means that Pyongyang will officially accept international

inspection of the nuclear facilities in its territory. Because Pyongyang did not sign this accord, the talks between Pyongyang and Seoul on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone have been delayed.

The two Korean states agreed to completely (abolish) weapons of mass destruction in the land called the land of morning calm. Prior to this, Seoul issued a statement declaring that nuclear weapons had been withdrawn from the south of the peninsula. The nuclear weapons had been brought into the ROK during the "cold war." This heightened the atmosphere for distrust between the two Korean states; as a result, the confrontation between them was aggravated. While Pyongyang insisted that it was under the threat of a northward invasion, Seoul insisted that it was under the threat of a southward invasion.

The trend of detente in the Asian-Pacific region brought political detente to the Korean peninsula as well. As a result, talks began, with the issue of turning the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone being the most important. However, the South and the United States doubted the DPRK's position in dealing with the nuclear issue. Seoul and Washington openly said that Pyongyang's nuclear (facilities) were of a military nature. For instance, Robert Gates, U.S. CIA director, said last week that North Korea was ready to develop nuclear bombs. At this, DPRK's NODONG SINMUN noted that this assertion was false propaganda. The paper said that nuclear bombs development is not planned, nor is there any possibility of realizing it. Director Gates' statement came at the same time as high-level talks between the United States and North Korea for the first time. During the talks, Washington demanded that Pyongyang accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities. The United States informed the DPRK that if the latter would accept inspection early enough, talks for the normalization of relations between the DPRK and the United States would occur.

Today Pyongyang and the IAEA have signed the agreement allowing inspection. This major significant event has been made possible and allows for the realization of the prospects of turning the Korean peninsula into a zone completely free from nuclear weapons.

Iranian Official on Nuclear Weapons

*LD3101225292 Tehran IRNA in English 1624 GMT
31 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Moscow, Jan. 31, IRNA—A visiting senior Iranian official in Alma-Ata, Friday [31 January] dismissed as "sheer lies" the alleged Iranian purchase of nuclear weapons from Kazakhstan, saying [word indistinct] behind such reports was to mar expansion of Tehran-Alma-Ata ties.

Mahmud Vaezi, deputy foreign minister for Euro-American affairs arrived in Alma-Ata last Tuesday [28 January] to hold talks with Kazakh officials on issues of

mutual interest and to open the Iranian Embassy, which was inaugurated Wednesday [29 January].

"The Islamic Republic of Iran is in no way after acquiring of nuclear weapons and these reports are sheer lies," he told a press conference.

"In my opinion, the reason for spreading such rumours is to block expansion of the Islamic Republic of Iran's sound relations with Kazakhstan and other newly-independent republics in the region at a time we are keen on broadening relations with these states."

Describing as "excellent" the prospect of Tehran-Alma-Ata relations, Vaezi noted that Iran was among the first countries to recognize Kazakhstan, and that due to the existence of "common historical and cultural backgrounds between the two countries", his visit has taken place with a view to further cement bilateral ties. [passage omitted]

Nuclear Scientist Refutes Brain Drain Claims

*PM3101150092 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA
PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 92 p 1*

[Interview with Professor V. Mikhaylov, leader of the military nuclear program of the former USSR, by correspondent A. Khokhlov; place and date not given; interview is accompanied by photograph of V. Mikhaylov sitting at a table captioned "This is the first time a photograph of this man has been published in our press": "Our Atom Bomb Is Made by 100,000 People"]

[Text] Really secret information is in the possession of 10,000-15,000 nuclear scientists. Information of paramount importance is known to 2,000-3,000 people. These figures were revealed for the first time by Professor V. Mikhaylov, leader of the military nuclear program of the former USSR, in an interview for our correspondent.

[Khokhlov] The Western mass media are sounding the alarm. Any day now our nuclear scientists are going to start leaving for third world countries. Is this a real problem?

[Mikhaylov] In my view it is exaggerated. I am talking about experts in the nuclear weapons area, those who are familiar with military technologies. We do not have a brain drain. I have said repeatedly and am not afraid to repeat: The country's nuclear weapons were and are built by patriots and responsible people. Reports in foreign newspapers alleging that a number of these scientists have concluded contracts in Japan and in eastern countries are not in accordance with reality.

In principle any nuclear physicist could start working in the nuclear sphere. But it would take him a minimum of 5-10 years to achieve any results at all. Provided he is able to experiment, to test his ideas in practice, that is, to

carry out nuclear explosions. But it is possible that scientific adventurers are offering their services to third countries....

[Khokhlov] But the danger of scientists leaving the Commonwealth countries has been spoken of by heads of state, H. Kohl, for instance. They are even setting up aid funds for our scientists to persuade them to stay put....

[Mikhaylov] I know there are people in the West who are sincerely worried about the possibility of the proliferation of sophisticated nuclear weapon technologies in the world. On the other hand, I think there are others who are deliberately adding to the fuss in the hope of luring the scientists over to them.

As for the setting up of funds: I have not seen anything concrete as yet. We do not need any support from outside. Our scientists are not going to stand in line waiting for handouts, you can take my word for that. Give us the opportunity to take part in joint projects with the West—on the peaceful use of nuclear and thermonuclear power, the physics of high densities and pressures, strong magnetic fields—and we will find our feet by ourselves and bring benefits to the CIS [Commonwealth of Independent States] in solving the problems of scientific and technical progress. Without injuring our own dignity or Russia's honor.

[Khokhlov] Provided it is not a secret, how many people are working on the development [sozdaniye] of nuclear weapons?

[Mikhaylov] I can give you the figure for the first time: Just over 100,000. Of these, 10,000-15,000 are in possession of really secret information. Information of paramount importance in sophisticated technologies is known to 2,000-3,000 people. The country must not lose their knowledge and their brains, whatever the circumstances. This is the gold reserve of our science, its elite.

[Khokhlov] How much do these people make?

[Mikhaylov] In 1991 the average wage in the sector was 400-600 rubles [R]. From 1992 salaries have gone up 90 percent, but that is not real money today. Abroad, specialists at this level are paid hundreds of thousands of dollars a month. All the same, I am confident that the scientists will not "defect" to the West, still less to Third World countries.

[Khokhlov] Is that confidence founded on official restrictions on their leaving?

[Mikhaylov] The official services are still in operation and there are still restrictions on the departure of people who possess valuable information. The period of "delay" is still the same—5-10 years. At the moment this is taking place in accordance with the laws of the Soviet Union. I think a similar Russian law will be adopted soon. But you cannot keep people back solely by official means.

Hope has sprung up since a recent meeting between nuclear scientists and B. Yeltsin. A decision was adopted to set up a Russian Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation. The president promised his support.

[Khokhlov] What about military atomics? The test ranges are silent.

[Mikhaylov] The question of test ranges was also discussed at that conference. Boris Nikolayevich took an understanding view of the fact that without experiments, nuclear physics will come to a standstill. Although he thinks that talks should begin with the Americans in the near future on limiting the underground nuclear tests carried out annually.

[Khokhlov] The Russian Government has cut military spending by more than a factor of seven. How will this affect the military nuclear experts?

[Mikhaylov] I don't think the government will "slash" our science budget significantly. It may even be increased. The problem today is that the nuclear weapon sector has enough work for decades. Under the international accords that have already been concluded, Russia is to destroy a significant quantity of nuclear weapons. This can only be done by those who manufactured them, which means us. Like it or not, the money will have to be found for this if we don't want to turn the whole country into one big Chernobyl.

I am sure that Russia must also keep its finger on the pulse of military nuclear science. Incidentally, this is not contrary to the doctrine of reasonable sufficiency. If there is any breakthrough in the weapons field by other states, Russia must know how to respond with a breakthrough of its own. This is all the more necessary in that the number of countries that possess nuclear weapons will increase markedly over the next 10 years and the situation could become unpredictable.

[Khokhlov] The "nuclear club" has already gotten bigger. Instead of a single USSR, there are four new members—Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus.

[Mikhaylov] In 1968 the Soviet Union signed the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. A single republic should be heir to the nuclear shield. Only Russia has the potential to lay claim to this. Why not Ukraine or Kazakhstan? The whole of the nuclear weapon complex, the sector's entire scientific and technical potential, is on Russian territory. Creating something similar in the other republics would take colossal expenditure and time.

[Khokhlov] Yeltsin has stated that Russia will trade in weapons. Does that include nuclear weapons?

[Mikhaylov] No. That referred only to conventional arms. Trading in hydrogen bombs is madness. Or in nuclear technologies.

The nuclear weapons complex could help Russia in a different way—through active involvement in conversion. In 1991 in this sector one in three staffers of research institutes and assembly-line plants was working on tackling conversion tasks. In five years it is planned to switch some 60 percent of capacities of the nuclear military complex to national economic tasks.

[Khokhlov] How quickly will Russia be able to rid itself of its redundant nuclear arsenal? How much will this cost?

[Mikhaylov] In money terms, R1.5-2 billion [rubles] at 1991 prices. In terms of time, at least 10 years.

It must not be forgotten that both Russia and the United States have a significant interest in reducing the time taken to destroy nuclear bombs and warheads.

I have spoken with U.S. senators about the need to build special dumps for the storage of plutonium and highly enriched uranium from weapons. Then they could be used jointly in the nuclear power industry. It turned out that the Americans also have an interest in this. Such a unique opportunity cannot be missed. If we fail to exploit it, we will find ourselves talking bitterly about the \$400 million that could not be found to resolve the problem of substantially reducing the nuclear arsenals of the two biggest nuclear powers.

I hope that in the course of the forthcoming meeting between the Russian and U.S. Presidents such an accord will be reached, and the 21st century will be safer for mankind than the century now coming to an end.

Latvia Signs Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

LD0302043592 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian
2000 GMT 31 Jan 92

[Text] Latvian Supreme Council Chairman Anatolijs Gorbunovs has signed a resolution on the republic joining the international treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons of 1 July 1968. The resolution was adopted by the Supreme Council on 21 January.

Nuclear Issues, Rumors of Emigration Reviewed

Denies Physicists' Left Country

OW3101150092 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1339 GMT 31 Jan 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Russia's minister of science, higher education and technical policy Boris Saltykov has categorically dismissed the rumours that some nuclear physicists emigrated or intend to emigrate. Not a single nuclear physicist has left the country, he told newsmen in Moscow on Friday [31 January]. It was decided to preserve the status of closed cities for the centers of nuclear research Arzamas-16 and Krasnoyarsk-70, Saltykov said. The status of scientists working there will be maintained accordingly.

According to the minister, he doesn't know why the time for Sergey Krikalev's return from the orbital station was altered. "The reasons for this can be different", he said. "Perhaps they are purely technical, perhaps financial". "If human health is at risk, we'll spare no money to enable the cosmonaut in question to return to earth", he stressed.

Cities Listed As Federal Property

LD0202072192 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT
31 Jan 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow January 31 (ITAR-TASS)—Two of Russia's nuclear centres, the cities Arzamas-16 and Krasnoyarsk-70, have been granted special status by the Russian Government, according to Boris Saltykov, minister of science, higher education and technical policy.

The minister told a news conference here today that the cities in which nuclear weapons are developed are to be listed as federal property. Buildings, structures and enterprises located there may not be privatized.

"The Russian president has instructed the government to generate resources to compensate scientists working there for inflationary losses," the minister said.

Saltykov denied rumours that several Russian nuclear scientists are now working as nuclear specialists in Libya and Iraq.

Saltykov said that between 500 and 600 scientists working in the Russian academy's research centres have signed contracts to work in Europe, the United States, Israel and Japan for periods between 12 months and three years.

"Top class specialists in mathematics, physics, biology, biotechnology and chemistry are leaving," he added.

As for the current crisis in Russian science, Saltykov said "it doesn't differ much from the situation in other fields" of the republic's economic and public life.

"The government policy in the field of science consists of organizing our retreat with minimum losses, and not of discussing offensive operations," the minister said.

Kazakhstan Welcomes Russian Nuclear Proposal

LD3101185192 Alma-Ata Kazakh Radio Network
in Kazakh 1500 GMT 31 Jan 92

[Text] The press service of the president of the Republic has distributed the following announcement:

People in Kazakhstan approve of the statement about Russia's policy of limiting and reducing weapons because it responds to their interests. The aspiration for the total elimination of nuclear weapons is one of the main directions of the policy of Kazakhstan's leadership. The statement by the Russian leadership contains the

true position in essence regarding the step-by-step elimination of nuclear weapons on a parity basis. The further fate of this type of weapon cannot but worry the inhabitants of the Republic.

It has come about that Kazakhstan has become a nuclear power, but not by its own will. For decades, nuclear weapons were produced there as part of the USSR; test complexes and the corresponding infrastructure were created. This fact must be judged not as an aspiration of Kazakhstan to possess lethal weapons at all costs, but as a historic reality that must not be left out of the reckoning. People in Kazakhstan believe that the reduction of strategic weapons is an irreversible process. However, it must be part of a single defense concept for the Commonwealth—a form of military doctrine. Unfortunately, so far this does not exist; there are only the first outlines. The statement by the head of the Russian Federation can be considered one such outline. The progressive ideas contained in it require a number of clarifications and agreements to be reached with all member-states of the Commonwealth, and first and foremost with those possessing nuclear potential.

The leadership of Kazakhstan has more than once and at various levels declared its unswerving stand in relation to the obligations it has undertaken to join in every way the world process of nonproliferation, step-by-step reduction, and full elimination of nuclear weapons. The Republic realizes that it will only be able to become a full-fledged member of the world community as an independent state if it adheres to these humanitarian principles of its policy.

Reorganization of Nuclear Ministries Viewed

924P0063A Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA
in Russian 31 Jan 92 p 1

[Article by Yevgeniy Panov: "A New Corporation?"]

[Text] A lengthy conference in the Kremlin chaired by President Boris Yeltsin has resolved to transform the USSR Minatomenergoprom [Ministry of Atomic Power and Industry] into the Ministry of Atomic Power and Industry of the Russian Federation.

Thus, yet another ministry has appeared in Russia. However, I for one am not disturbed by this. The entire extensive set of issues associated with the production and use of fissionable materials, the construction and operation of nuclear power stations—in short, everything associated with peaceful and military uses of the atom should be controlled by the state. Both the menacing specifics of the sector and the rules adopted by the international community, particularly the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, bind us to do so.

For 40 years the uranium problem in the USSR was handled by Minsredmash [Ministry of Medium Machine Building] on behalf of the state, and subsequently by Minatomenergoprom. Actually it exists to this day. Legally, it does not. Since there is no Union, the Union

structures do not exist either. In some areas their disappearance went unnoticed; in some instances, they die off almost painlessly and it is not important whether they expire a month sooner or a month later. One cannot lose sight of nuclear affairs even for a single day. Within a mere two months our nuclear physicists have managed to turn into a worldwide problem. (Even if strongly exaggerated: In addition to brains, incredibly expensive technologies are needed to create the bomb; industry is needed, which develops on fertile, cultured soils rather than in the deserts of totalitarianism.) However, in this case it would be better to exaggerate the danger. After all, lack of control, confusion, and disintegration are its main sources.

Minsredmash was a research and production empire. Such empires are not to be dismantled. Would it occur to anyone to destroy Siemens, Mitsubishi, or General Electric? On the contrary, they are reinforced because they are the foundation of the might of states. The organizational disintegration of Minsredmash has now been stopped. As I see it, it should have been done sooner because universal decay has affected the nuclear complex too. It is not manifested only through the brain drain which the whole world is trumpeting. In private conversations, employees of the sector evaluate the condition of the power and construction complexes as critical. If the construction of nuclear power stations is to be resumed, it will happen no sooner than the beginning of the next millennium.

This is why, I repeat, the appearance of yet another Russian ministry does not frighten me. A ministry is not good or bad in and of itself. The functions entrusted to it make the difference. Undoubtedly Minsredmash is mightier than such giant corporations as Siemens, Mitsubishi, and General Electric. However, Siemens was a purely economic structure under the kaiser and under the fuhrer, and it remains such at present. As any Soviet ministry, Minsredmash was an organ of state, or rather political management. It operated in an environment of the primacy of politics over economics (and common sense in general), and it never was a purely economic structure. Nonetheless it has acquired the features of a genuine corporation during the 40 years of its development, such as diversification, stability, the ability to make do with its own means and resources—its own metal and concrete, its own potatoes from its own sovkhozes, and its own brains, and the ability to manufacture a final product, having started with an idea. The ratio of military to civilian output here is one to three, or at the level of world standards. The volume of sales in the international market is half a billion dollars a year, and this is not the limit by far.

This means that Minsredmash may successfully use the same strategy and tactics of market behavior which foreign corporations use. I have already written about the fact that the military-industrial complex is precisely the segment of the Soviet economy that is best prepared to enter a market economy, paradoxical as it might seem.

Becoming embedded in politics and replacing free economic activities with state management are the greatest obstacles. Understandably, politics and the ever-watchful eye of the state are there wherever weapons are involved. However, corruption, speculation, blackmail, and lobbying are also there, as well as tremendous "defense" expenditures.

Minatomenergoprom began to disentangle this slightly less than a year ago. An organizational form was sought which would make it possible to separate the political and economic control of the country's nuclear complex without losing either. In general terms, two variants were under consideration. The first variant: The sector would be transformed into a state committee and a corporation. The committee would handle military, legal, and normative issues; the corporation would engage in economic operations. The second variant: The ministry would be preserved; departments would appear instead of chief administrations; producing enterprises would become independent and, if they so wish, could form concerns. The first variant represented a quite radical step. In essence, the second variant represented Soviet administrative "classicism," perhaps only with somewhat greater freedom granted to the "lower echelons."

The "bomber" lobby—the leaders of Minsredmash, its institutes, and enterprises whose interests are associated with the development, production, storage, and transportation of weapons—insisted on "classicism." Of course, the "bombers" are financed from the budget. They are influential. This year they received no less than last year from the treasury, and also by way of a separate entry in the budget, as used to be the case. Their task is to preserve this separate entry in perpetuity.

Nonetheless, in December the radical variant was getting the upper hand. A working group consisting of Russian ministers, scientists, and Minsredmash directors set up on instructions by Gennadiy Burbulis prepared its findings and a draft presidential ukase. However on 21 January the president said: Let the ministry with state normative and legal functions remain. Let the ministry itself decide whether it is worthwhile forming a corporation with purely economic functions.

Is this to say that the "committee and corporation" variant has been opted for, and that names are not particularly significant? Let us look at the preliminary structure of the Minatomenergoprom of Russia. It has absolutely necessary elements of, so to speak, a committee-style structure: a department of nuclear armaments or a department of scientific research which is intended to develop and pursue a technical policy, services for personnel training and educational establishments, and aid for nuclear and ecological safety. There are also elements typical of "classical" production ministries. After all, plans call for 600 out of 800 people to be doing old work in the new establishment. They will be the ones to decide whether a market-oriented corporation is to be or not.

Therefore, have the "bombers" of every description and in all positions triumphed again? Are they still unsinkable and invulnerable?

But first the structure of the Minatomenergoprom of Russia is yet to be confirmed; its incongruity with the tasks of normative and legal regulation is too obvious. Second, new economic structures are appearing within the nuclear complex after all. A concern producing fuel elements for nuclear power stations has been created; one Kazakh and one Estonian plant have joined it. Power generation workers stand ready to form their concern right away. Such a concern already exists in the Ukraine; together with the Russian concern, they may form an initial corporation. Third, in anticipation of a not-so-remote energy crisis, entrepreneurs are beginning to take a look at nuclear power stations. Apparently we will not do without attracting private capital to the industry, and for private capital, friendship with the "bombers" is unnatural.

In general, for now we should refer merely to trends rather than to decisions. Which trend prevails will largely depend on who becomes the top leader of the industry.

Withdrawal of Tactical Weapons Not Complete

LD0802083792 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Feb 92 p 1

[Report by Igor Sinyakevich. "Belarus: Tactical Nuclear Weapons Still Not Withdrawn From Republic. What About Statements by President Yeltsin and Belarus Foreign Minister Petr Kravchenko?"]

[Text] The mass media have circulated a statement by Russian President Boris Yeltsin to the effect that the withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons from the territory of Kazakhstan and Belarus to Russia was completed 1 February.

Republic Foreign Minister Petr Kravchenko said the same thing (about Belarus) when speaking in Prague at a session of the Council of CSCE Foreign Ministers.

The Belarussian Military District press center refused to confirm or deny this report.

In order to clear up the situation NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA's correspondent turned to high-ranking officials in the Belarus Defense Ministry, the parliamentary Commission for Defense Questions, and to the Belarussian Military District Staff. The answers given by all three representatives, who wished to remain anonymous, boiled down to the following: The report that the process of withdrawing tactical nuclear weapons from Belarus territory had been completed by 1 February does not accord with the real situation.

Tajikistan Military Chief Denies Weapons Shipment

*LD0302104892 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English
2125 GMT 31 Jan 92*

[From the "Military News" section]

[Text] The Commander of the Tajikistan National Guard Bakhram Rakhmanov denied the allegations that the republic ships weapons to Afghanistan. The Iranian newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI of January 27 carried a statement of one of the leaders of the Afghanistan Islamic Revolution Movement Nasrullo Mansur. Major General Bakhram Rakhmanov, a state adviser to the president of Tajikistan on defense, national security and the bodies of law and order told PF [POSTFACTUM] that Tajikistan was not manufacturing weapons or granting the republican territory for its shipping. He said: In the current critical situation Tajikistan has nothing to offer for trade.

According to the major general, the republic was prepared to dispose of a rocket battalion armed with 4 medium-range missile installations capable of carrying nuclear war-heads. There are no nuclear war-heads in Tajikistan, and we are going to scrap the carriers, said Rakhmanov. He also promised that under no circumstances would the National Guard turn against the civilian population of the republic, however tense the internal situation might be.

Tajikistan Denies Uranium Sold Abroad

*LD0302031392 Dushanbe Radio Dushanbe Network
in Tajik 1800 GMT 31 Jan 92*

[Statement by the Tajik Foreign Affairs Ministry]

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry of Tajikistan, in connection with recent reports and articles in the media alleging that Tajikistan is selling or intends to sell uranium to foreign countries, is authorized to state the following:

The aim of these malicious efforts by a number of [word indistinct] mass media, which (?have published) the news on sale of uranium by Tajikistan to foreign countries, is to undermine the foreign policy principles of (?our) newly established and independent state and to serve the interests of specific circles. By publishing such false reports, they aim to strike at the international prestige and credibility of Tajikistan, particularly at a time when its application to join a number of international organizations was to be considered.

An appeal by the Tajikistan Supreme Soviet of 14 January 1992, addressed to the countries of the world, states that our state reaffirms its international commitments and obligations [word indistinct] agreements and treaties signed by the former USSR, including its commitments to nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and [word indistinct] arms, international security and [word indistinct] situation in the region. [passage indistinct]

The Tajikistan Foreign Affairs Ministry is authorized to state that Tajikistan understands the responsibilities of (?implementing) an independent foreign policy. Strengthening and improving the international situation is in its interests [words indistinct] resolutely rejects the sale of uranium by the republic and once again reaffirms its sincerity and commitment to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and its [word indistinct].

Tajik Minister on Nuclear Treaty

*OW0802032392 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1420 GMT 7 Feb 92*

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Tajik Foreign Minister Lakim Kayumov has said in Dushanbe that Tajikistan is willing to join the efforts to resolve the Afghan problem peacefully, and that it stands for turning the region into an area of peace and cooperation. According to L. Kayumov, Tajikistan will adhere to the principle of settling differences between countries by peaceful means, and use internationally-recognized mechanisms and procedures for the purpose.

Tajikistan will join the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, proclaim its territory a denuclearized zone and sign an agreement on guarantees with the International Atomic Energy Agency. Observers believe that L. Kayumov made this statement to refute the rumours that Tajikistan sells fissionable materials in the Islamic world.

Ukraine Nationalists Want To Keep Weapons

*PM3001163192 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
30 Jan 92 Morning Edition p 1*

[KHARKOV NOVOSTI report: "Nationalists Favor Nuclear Arms"]

[Text] Kiev—The Ukrainian National Assembly [Ukrainskaya natsionalnaya asambleya]—a small but active political grouping—has come out in favor of keeping tactical nuclear weapons.

According to the Ukrainian National Assembly, it will enable the Ukraine to save on conventional armaments. Assembly representatives went to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet building bearing the slogan "Let Moscow Be the First To Disarm!"

Ukraine Seeks Nuclear Arms Removal Aid

*LD3001184892 Prague CSTK in English 1643 GMT
30 Jan 92*

[Text] Prague Jan 30 (CSTK)—Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko today said Ukraine would welcome any aid to help it liquidate tactical and strategic nuclear weapons on its soil. He told CSTK he hoped all tactical nuclear weapons would be removed from Ukraine by this July and strategic weapons by the end of 1994.

Zlenko said Ukraine's path towards becoming a full-fledged CSCE member "was long and difficult. Together with the other former republics of the Soviet Union we had to overcome many obstacles". Zlenko added that Ukraine, one of the first countries to recognise Slovenia and Croatia, would welcome them as full members of the Helsinki process.

The French minister for European affairs, Elisabeth Guigou, announced that France and Germany proposed at the Prague CSCE meeting today the setting up of an institution that would work to prevent and resolve possible conflicts between CSCE members, as well as other countries. Guigou said at a press conference that a

group of experts will be examining the feasibility of such an institution and is expected to report on its activities at a CSCE meeting in March. Guigou pointed out the need to exactly define the activities of international organisation in order to avoid duplication of the efforts.

Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis today said he is convinced Slovenia and Croatia will soon become full-fledged members of the Helsinki process. He told a news conference here the situation in Yugoslavia's successor states differs from that in the former Soviet republics and that therefore Slovenia and Croatia were granted only observer status.

AUSTRIA

Chancellor Vranitzky Suggests West Buy CIS Weapons

AU0402173092 Vienna ORF Teletext in German
1627 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] Following a cabinet meeting today, Chancellor Franz Vranitzky suggested that the West should buy weapons from the Commonwealth of Independent States [CIS] and should then deactivate or destroy them. He said that in this way, the pressure on other countries to step up armament would then decrease, and the CIS would have more money for investments. Vranitzky views this as a sort of "peace dividend."

Vranitzky added that it was important that Western and not Arab countries buy the weapons. Austria would, however, not be eligible as a buyer but would be prepared to offer assistance.

FPOe [Freedom Party of Austria] Chairman Joerg Haider said that Vranitzky was apparently not aware that he was calling for international arms deals. OeVP [Austrian People's Party] Secretary General Korosec spoke about a "strange idea."

Vranitzky To Link Nuclear Arms Cut, CIS Aid

AU1002135492 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG
in German 10 Feb 92 p 3

[Peter Gnam report: "Chancellor Vranitzky Sounds the Nuclear Alarm: The Arms Arsenals in the Former USSR Must Be Removed"]

[Text] Vienna—Mass demonstrations in Moscow on 9 February, unstable political conditions, including hunger and chaos in most of the new countries of the former USSR, and, on top of all this, their nuclear potential, which is difficult to control: That explosive combination made Chancellor Vranitzky sound the nuclear alarm yesterday and suggest new international initiatives.

In an exclusive interview for NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG, the government head said that "millions of people in the East are afraid of hunger, chaos, and a new kind of dictatorship. Millions of people in the West are afraid of uncontrolled nuclear resources in the former USSR. This raises a great, and fairly new, danger. In this situation it is not enough to hold conferences or draw up programs; it is time for action."

That is why Vranitzky will contact U.S. President Bush and Russia's Yeltsin and outline his proposal, according to which the reduction of the nuclear weapons arsenals in the former USSR should go hand in hand with Western economic aid. Vranitzky also plans to hold talks with the head of the East-West bank in London for the financing of the reconstruction of the East. Moreover, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev, the master of 2,000 (!) nuclear arms, is due to come to Vienna for talks in the near future. Vranitzky said: "One must take action

so that this nuclear craze ends. Many people are worried about what may happen. I know that many mothers are terribly worried about their children. It would be irresponsible to stand back and do nothing."

Vranitzky's plan also includes the West having to be ready to pay a certain price for more security in the former USSR, including for the destruction of the nuclear arms. After all, if nuclear arms were to get into the hands of the wrong people, the West would have to invest even more money in its own arms production to ward off the danger.

FRANCE

Joxe: Country Will Not Revise Nuclear Policy

LD0602144392 Paris Antenne-2 Television Network
in French 1200 GMT 6 Feb 92

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] On the subject of disarmament, which has been discussed at length during the Mitterrand-Yeltsin talks, one may note this phrase uttered in Washington by French Defense Minister Pierre Joxe: We did not take part in the nuclear arms race. We will not take part in the disarmament process. Mr. Joxe was thus stressing that France did not intend to revise its nuclear armament policy.

GERMANY

Organization for Nuclear Scientists Discussed

LD1002153892 Berlin ADN in German 1441 GMT
10 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Frankfurt/Main (ADN)—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his U.S. counterpart James Baker held an exchange of views today on an international organization to recruit former Soviet nuclear weapons specialists, including experts on biological and chemical weapons. A Foreign Ministry statement reads that Secretary of State James Baker will discuss the project, based on Genscher's initiative, with the Russian leadership during his visit to Moscow. Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev already declared an interest in the initiative during his visit to Bonn in January. [passage omitted]

It was further announced that Genscher and Baker came to an agreement on the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, in which NATO states and countries of the former Warsaw Pact work together and which is to occur in Brussels in early March. The Commonwealth of Independent States is to be admitted into NATO at the meeting. Both men also agreed to begin with the stationing of UN peace troops in Yugoslavia as soon as possible. They described the need for a speedy conclusion of the GATT negotiations as an "international economic priority."

Government Concerned About CIS Weapons Control

*LD0102182692 Hamburg DPA in German 1700 GMT
1 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] Hamburg (DPA)—According to Friedrich Bohl, minister in the Chancellor's Office, the Federal Government is concerned that nuclear and chemical weapons on the territory of the former Soviet Union could get out of control. The politicians in the successor states to the USSR, upon whose territory such weapons are deployed or stored, have in fact repeatedly given reassurances that political control and the security of the nuclear weapons is guaranteed, said Bohl to WELT am SONNTAG (Sunday newspaper). Nevertheless, Germany must work together with its Western allies to ensure exact adherence to that promise.

Bohl confirmed there is information on a possible wooing away of nuclear experts by countries striving for ownership of nuclear weapons. The large number of weapons experts in the area of the Commonwealth of Independent States [CIS], said the Christian Democratic Union politician, increases the danger of knowledge about the production of nuclear weapons being passed on. Bonn will push for the complete abolition of tactical nuclear weapons. The speedy ratification and implementation of the START agreement is also necessary. Moreover, the proliferation of chemical weapons of the former Soviet Union must be reliably prevented. [passage omitted]

FRG Missiles Allegedly Used in Nagorno-Karabakh

*LD0402130892 Hamburg DPA in German 1237 GMT
3 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] Goettingen (DPA)—According to the Society for Threatened Peoples in Goettingen, weapons from Germany are being used in Nagorno-Karabakh, the enclave in Azerbaijan inhabited by Armenians. It said the weapons were supplied by Turkey, a member of NATO—who was apparently supporting the neighboring Azeris who are also of Turkish origin—in building up a national Army. According to the society, 200,000 Soviet Kalashnikov rifles, surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles coming from the stocks of the former National People's Army of the GDR are involved, along with Israeli Uzi submachine guns. The Bundeswehr is equipped with this type of automatic pistol.

The society has called upon the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to call to account the Germans responsible for this arms deal. [passage omitted]

International Firms Aid Iraqi Nuclear Program

*LD0202132192 Berlin ADN in German 1220 GMT
2 Feb 92*

[Text] Hamburg (ADN)—It seems likely that, in addition to German companies, 300 firms from 28 countries have been participating in the Iraqi nuclear program, stated a confidential report by the Intelligence Service (BND) that, according to DER SPIEGEL magazine, was produced by the Pullach BND.

According to the BND study, nuclear technological deliveries or services for the dictator Saddam Husayn's nuclear plans were provided by 123 firms "with certainty" and by about 180 "with a high degree of probability." Among these are said to be 25 U.S.; 20 French; 18 Swiss; 17 British; and 12 Italian firms. There were also "confirmed deliveries" from Brazil; Japan; China; Sweden; the Netherlands; and the Soviet Union. So far, only Germany has submitted a list of delivery firms at the request of Robert Galucci, the UN representative who is investigating Iraqi nuclear policy.

Israel Admits Lack of Proof of Arms Aid to Iran

*LD0702131192 Hamburg DPA in German 1129 GMT
7 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)—According to the Foreign Ministry, Israel has admitted that it cannot prove accusations about nuclear and chemical weapons deliveries from Germany to Iran. Foreign Ministry spokesman Hanns Schumacher said in Bonn today that Israeli Ambassador Binyamin Navon yesterday conveyed a relevant reaction on the part of his government.

That was preceded at the end of January by a protest on Navon's part, who complained in a "flowery" manner, but without specific information, about German weapons aid to Iran. The Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ then reported in more detail on 27 January about German and British supplies to modernize the Iranian Armed Forces and to build up nuclear weapons. The newspaper quoted Israeli and American Government sources. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Says Nuclear Protection Needed

*AU3101133392 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER
ALLGEMEINE in German 31 Jan 92 p 4*

[Report by "fy": "Stoltenberg on Security Policy"]

[Text] Bonn, 30 January—Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said before the Bundeswehr Inner Leadership Center that Germany continues to have an interest in maintaining nuclear protection. While there is currently no immediate military threat, it must be taken into account that the future of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is uncertain, and the process regarding the founding of states on the former Soviet territory has not yet ended, said Stoltenberg. The defense minister said he had doubts about whether stable structures to control conventional and, above all, nuclear weapons could be set up in eastern Europe.

Stoltenberg also voiced concern about developments in northern Africa. He said that the wave of Islamic fundamentalism has now also reached Algeria, and the security policy consequences for southern Europe must be taken very seriously. According to Stoltenberg, strengthening the Western European Union (WEU) should serve NATO, which is the only functioning collective defense alliance in Europe and will continue to be a "foundation of our security." Commenting on the Bundeswehr's future structures, the defense minister said that draftees should be permitted to volunteer to serve in units that will in the future be considered for crisis missions outside of Germany.

IAEA Says Enriched Uranium on Black Market

*LD0802211992 Berlin ADN in German 1835 GMT
8 Feb 92*

[Text] Frankfurt (ADN)—The IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) in Vienna has confirmed that

nuclear material from former East Bloc countries is being offered on the black market. IAEA spokesman Meyer told the 'FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE SONNTAGSZEITUNG' that he has information that material of this kind has gone astray in Romania and Bulgaria. This is natural uranium or slightly enriched uranium. But in order to manufacture a nuclear bomb with it, one would need a reactor and a reprocessing or enriching plant. Meyer said that there are such plants in Pakistan and India, for example, and he could imagine that these countries are interested in purchasing enriched uranium. Technicians could thus save themselves several operations if they were working on a nuclear bomb. Meyer expresses serious reservations about the safety of reactors built for military purposes in the Commonwealth of Independent States. The IAEA has no powers to carry out checks in these nuclear reactors and does not even know their exact number in the former Soviet Union.

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